REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)	2. REPORT DATE	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED
	February 22, 1995	Final Technical Report May 1994-Jan 1995

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Emerging Applications in Probability (Sensor Management)

5. FUNDING NUMBERS
F49620-94-1-0275
2304/ES 61102F

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8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
AFOSR-TR-95 0 8
IMA/Unisys Final Report-1

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
Air Force Office of Scientific Research
110 Duncan Avenue, Suite B115
Bolling AFB, DC 20332

10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
F49620-94-1-0275

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

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12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Distribution Unlimited

12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE

13. ABSTRACT *(Maximum 200 words)*

This grant from the Air Force Office of Scientific Research supported research in Sensor Management related to the IMA 1993-94 academic year program "EMERGING APPLICATIONS OF PROBABILITY". It provided partial support for residency of Keith Kastella, an industrial researcher at Unisys Government Systems, to pursue research on the use of discrimination gain optimization for sensor management in Air Traffic Control, Manufacturing, Robotics, Remote Sensing and Defense Applications.

Grant AF/F49620-94-1-0275 supported the publication of a technical research report submitted by Dr. Kastella for inclusion in the IMA Preprint Series. This paper has been submitted to the IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man and Cybernetics.

19950403 043

14. SUBJECT TERMS
Data Fusion, Bayesian statistics, classical probability, discrimination, Kullback-Leibler information, information theory

15. NUMBER OF PAGES
2

16. PRICE CODE

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
UNCLASSIFIED	UNCLASSIFIED	UNCLASSIFIED	UL

INSTITUTE FOR MATHEMATICS AND ITS APPLICATIONS

UNISYS GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS GROUP

(1) CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: AF/F49620-94-1-0275

(2) PERIOD COVERED BY REPORT: May 1994-Jan 1995

(3) GRANT TITLE: EMERGING APPLICATIONS IN PROBABILITY (SENSOR MANAGEMENT)

(4) NAME OF INSTITUTION: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS / UNISYS GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS GROUP, ST PAUL, MN

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The following manuscript has been submitted to the refereed journal *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics.* It will be published in the IMA Preprint Series:

1288 **Keith Kastella**, "Discrimination Gain to Optimize Detection and Classification."

ABSTRACT: A method for managing agile sensors to optimize detection and classification based on discrimination gain is presented. Expected discrimination gain is used to determine threshold settings and search order for a collection of discrete detection cells. This is applied in a low signal-to-noise environment where target-containing cells must be sampled many times before a target can be detected or classified with high confidence. The goal of sensor management is interpreted to be to direct sensors to optimize the probability densities produced by a data fusion system that they feed. The use of discrimination is motivated by its interpretation as a measure of the relative likelihood for alternative probability densities. This is studied in a problem where a single sensor can be directed at any detection cell in the surveillance volume for each sample. Bayes rule is used to construct a recursive estimator for the cell target probabilities. The expected discrimination gain is predicted for each cell using its current target probability estimates. This gain is used to select the optimal cell for the next sample. For thresholded data, the expected discrimination gain depends on the threshold which is selected to maximize the gain for each sample. The expected discrimination gains can be maintained in a binary search tree structure for computational efficiency. The computational complexity of this algorithm is proportional to the height of the tree which is logarithmic in the number of detection cells. In a test case for a single 0 dB Gaussian target, the error rate for discrimination directed search was similar to the direct search result against a 6 dB target.

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